The Sentiment of the Puritan Fathers Has Descended to Us Unaltered, and the "Happy New Year" of 1901 is Only a Distant Etho of the Greeting of 1620.

PARIS, FRANCE.-This is the season when women are to be seen at their best in Paris. The continuous round of the-aire parties, receptions, and entertain-ments demands constantly the elegante mondaine's presence, and she complies with Fashion's request, gowned more exquisitely, perhaps, than at any other time of the year.

At a reception given by a member of

the American colony a few evenings ago the American colony a few evenings ago Mrs. Ambassador Porter wore one of the prettiest and most original bodices that members of the fashionable set have seen this season. The bodice had a rounded yoke marked out by slivery embroidery on a gold galon and was filled to the threat with lace worked with sliver braid. From beneath the surrounding galon came a deep frill of light yellow French lace descending to the waist in the front lace, descending to the waist in the front

dery, with distinct points turning upward. The sleeves were close-fitting and embroidered. The lower part consisted of a bebe undersieeve, with black velvet rib-ben resettes. Like most of the gowns of this description, the fastening was effected invisibly at the back, and the

effected invisibly at the back, and the bodice was worn with a lace skirt made over silk.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

At this same reception the Countess of Warwick wore a hamisome dress of blue argent broche silk. The front of the skirt formed a graduating tablier embroidered in silver, and the bodice was developed in finest Brussels net made over these blue silve and appliance with designs. silver blue silk and appliqued with designs worked in brilliants.

The desire to find amusement was never

more manifest among women in French society than it is this year. One thing

that is pleasing to note is that the here-tofore-considered-insurmountable harrier between the French and American seed-cty leaders is being broken down. As every one knows, there are certain classes of French that, with a few exceptions, foreigners never enter. The French, however, are gradually growing more cordial to Americans in their unconcealed admiration of the latter's originality and independence; and Americans are, also, glad to acknowledge an attraction in the remarkable chic of French women. One thing, however, will never dwindle into insignificance, and that is the rivalry between French and American women in matters of dress.

"There is only one thing," said a French conturiers with a handsome establish-ment in the Rue St. Honore to your corre-spondent a few days ago, "that keeps the American women from appearing smarter

one mild case (second day) six days be-

in attempting to move about. During the afternoon (sixth day after inocluation) he had chilly sensations, followed by fever

On the following day (seventh day af-

ter inoculation, 8 A. M., temperature was 162.8 degrees Fairenheit, his eyes were slightly injected and his face suffused. The patient was removed to the yellow

fever wards; at 2 A. M. temperature was 163 degrees Fahrenheit; pulse, 66. The conjunctive were slightly jaundiced on the fourth day of the disease, which was more distinct and could be plainly seen

on the anterior aspect of the chest on the

not cognizant of the method of inocula-tion in this case.

In the light of these two cases we con-sider that of Dr. Lazear of sufficient im-portance to be here included, especially as it is one that might be possibly design-

nated as a case of accdental infection by

of this board, was bitten on August 16th, 1900, by a mosquito (Culex fasciatus) which ten days previously had been contaminated by biting a very mild case of yellow fever (fifth day). No appreciable

listurbance of health followed this inocu-

on september 13th (oriental), bit haz-lar, while on a visit to Las Animas Hos-pital, and while collecting blood from cellow fever patients for study, was bit-

en by a Culex mosquito (variety undeter-

ten by a Culex mosquito (variety undeter-mined). As Dr. Lazear had been previous-ly bitten by a contaminated insect without after effects, he deliberately allowed this particular mosquito, which had settled on the back of his hand, to remain until it

On the evening of September 18th (five days after his bite), Dr. Lazear complained of feeling "out of sorts," and had a chill at 8 P. M.

On September 19th, 12 o'clock, noon, his

On September 19th, 12 o'clock, noon, his temperature was 10c1 degrees, pulse 112; his eyes were injected and his face suffused; at 3 P. M. temperature was 10c.4 degrees; pulse, 10t; 6 P. M. temperature 10c.8 degrees and pulse 10c, Jaundice ap-

103.8 degrees and pulse 105. Jaundice appeared on the third day. The subsequent history of this case was one of progressive and fatal yellow fever, the death of our much-lamented colleague having occurred on the evening of September 25th, 1999.

As Dr. Lazear was bitten by a mosquito while present in the wards of a vellow fever hospital, one must, at least, admit the nossibility of this insect con-

admit the possibility of this insect con-

tamination by a previous bite of a yel-

Tribute to Lee and Jackson.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

LENANGTON, VA., Dec. 29.—Last summer a citizen of Philadelphia, through a well known Washington florist, sent two beautiful wreaths of flowers to Lexington, ones for the tomb of Robert E. Lee and the other for that of Stonewall Jackson.

on this Christmas came two more wreaths from the same party for the tombs of Lee and Jackson. The wreath for Lee's tomb

was composed of bay leaves with white chrysanthemums and white hyacinths, forming a superb wreath, while the one for Jackson's tomb was of bay leaves with holly and magnificent red roses. No one in Lexington knows the name of the send-

r, and it is evident from the delicate way

Interplanetary Merriment.

he desires to remain unknown.

had satisfied its hunger.

and restlessness during the night.

WORN IN PARIS.

ovely Creations of French Modistes Which are Copied for the Use of

the French women ad that is they pay toomuch attention to be finishing off of the gowns. Every som must be bound wit such precision and every book held insignificancies in order to gain that air of utter freedom and daintiness which makes their gowns copied by women all over the world wherever fashions are fol-

MIDWINTER MODES.

There is a very fashionable art gallery not far from the Boulevard Haussmann American Women-Gold and
Silver Triumings.

1 French women and that is they pay much attention to be finishing off of gowns. Every som must be bound such precision and every book held ecurely in place hat oftentimes in

women of fashion unconsciously gain an air of stiffness in their gowns. French women, on the other hand, sacrifice these women, on the other hand, sacrifice these to stiff the science of platts behind from which the velvet fell in a demitrain effect bordered with chinchilla fur. The undersleeves of the bodice were of cream mousseline de soie over cream taf-

A cirapeau de style of mauve velvet trimmed with piumes completed this ar-tistic tollette.

Another dress equally attractive developed in castor drap de zebeli bolero sides of the draped bodice bolero sides of the draper bodies operationer an emplecement of gold and brown embroidery on pastel rose panne. Black velvet straps and gold buttons decorated the sleeves, and a noeud of the same velvet adorned the corsage.

French modistes are reviving the Watteau in nearly all of the newest gowns and with great success. In the design

now being described a Watteau effect wa introduced in the back by means of two plaits being caught to the end of the short belero in the middle of the back.
Gold and brown embroklery on cut-out rese colored panne appeared as a heading to the fulness at the base of the skirt.

to the fulness at the base of the skirt.

Just at this season of operas and preparations for the elaborate festivities of midwinter one cannat close a fashion letter without a passing mention of evening gowns. It is a settled fact that most of these dresses this season will show the skirt, which is gathered on the hips and round the back, a style which adapts itself equally well to completion by the long pointed bodice or the corselet belt.

pointed bodice or the corselet belt.

The attractive tinsel fabrics which are employed just now in the making of corse-let belts are almost too numerous to men-

the New

Century.

DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR A MARTYR TO THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE

Gave His Life in Cuba to Forward the Experiment Conducted by the Government in the Propagation of Yellow Fever by Mosquitoes.

formanity in the study of the propaga-tion of yellow fever through the agency of the mosquito. His secrifice was made with intent, it might almost be said. In the course of investigations conducted in the course of investigations canadreal in the interests of the United States Govern-ment in Cuba, he was one of the surgeons to study the effects of the bites of inocu-lated mesquitoes. He was bitten by a mosquito that had twice bitten yellow fever patients. He saw the insect alight upon his hand. He watched it settle and twent the bit they have here. upon his hand. He watched it settle that insert its bill into his flesh. He felt the sting of its poisoned fang and knew mat the germ of the death dealing disease had been implanted in his blood. He was in-terested to know the result of that inconterested to know the result of that inoculation. So he allowed the insect to satisfy fiself without an attempt to drive it off, without an effort to mullify the effects of the bite. He felt the malady lay hold upon blim. He knew the symptoms that proclaimed its tightening hold. He still refused the success he might have had to refused the succor he might have had to learn the full effects of its virulent influence. He learned all in the interest of science, but when he would have checked the progress of the disease he was past human aid. He died a victim of his generation of the cause of resity; he died a martyr to the cause of

DEATH WARRANT FOR MOSQUITO.

By his death humanity may be saved—
tot from yellow fever necessarily, but from the winged messengers that carry its deadly venom. A fight will be waged against these harbingers of death and destruction under the direction of the United States Government, Dr. Lazear has furnished the link in the chain of evidence necessary of fasten the guilt upon this slayer. By his leath the warrant for the execution of the mosquito is furnished and science will now find a way to wreak a just vengennee upon the parasite.

and science will new find a way to wreak a just vengeance upen the parasite.

Dr. dazear is not the only one who has risked his life in the investigation still in progress. Eleven have offered themselves as subjects for experimentation. In nine cases of the cleven the inoculation expected has not followed. In two cases it did, but each patient was lightly attacked by the fever. Both recovered.

by the fever. Both recovered,
HOTDED OF CONTAGION.
The investigations have taken place at
Columbia barracks, at Quemados, Cuba,
and at Havana. Four surgeons in the
United States army have been in charge
of them. Dr. James Carroll and Dr. A.
Agramonte were stationed at Havana,
where they encounter less real danger,
perhaps, than at Quemados. Dr. Walter
Reed and Dr. Jesse W. Jazzar were at Reed and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear were at Columbia barracks. An epidemic of fever was raging at Quemados and the latter two were, therefore, in the very hotbed of

method of procedure was simple Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, of Havrha, had in 1881 advanced the theory that mosquitoes propagated yellow fever. Dr. Finlay exented with the inserts and produced of mosquito which he had used. These

Siernberg, as for Medical Journal.

We experienced upon eleven non-im-mune individuals, and record nine nega-tive and two positive results. Five out of the nine who failed to show any result

the nine who failed to show any result were inoculated by mosquitoes that had bitten very mild cases of yellow fever on the fifth day of the disease, and one individual by a mosquito that had bitten a mild case of yellow fever on the seventh day of the disease. This latter patient was discharged from the hospital three days later. To this fact may possibly be attributed the negative results.

The two positive class were those of

Dr. Jesse W. Lazear rave his life for were placed in a basin of water and con-umanity in the study of the propaga-on of yellow fever through the agency period. The larva were then collected and carefully observed. They were placed among yellow fever patients and allowed to absorb the poison. Each mosquito was marked according to the violence and duration of the fever in the patient bitten. Each was then allowed to bite one of the volunteers on whom the operation was to be tried. As stated above, in nine of the cleven cases a negative result was ob-

eleven cases a negative result was obtained, probabily explained by the small amount of poison obtained or transferred by the insect. In the other two cases where likness followed, careful visservations followed. These cases are fully reported by Dr. Reed.

IMPULSE OF MOMENT.

In the case of Dr. Lazear, the mosquito which bit him was known to have been inoculated, but he was not arranged for observation. It was by accident that he discovered himself attacked by a poison-laden insect. It was on the impulse of the moment that he allowed himself to be bitten and to that impulse death is directly traceable. observation. It was by accident that he discovered himself attacked by a poison-laden insect. It was on the impulse of the noment that he allowed himself to be bitten and to that impulse death is discovered the noment that he allowed himself to be bitten and to that impulse death is discovered the north of the north

rectly traceable.

The idea is certainly fascinating and starting. Think of an insect so tiny and so frail that you could crush it by the merest pressure of your finger. And think of that insect causing your death. Think of the possibility of one insect ineculating an entire household with the dread yellow

having taken the parasites of the disease into their stomachs, enter the houses of non-infected persons, they will there spread contagion through the skin of their The stomach of a mosquito is an in

The stomach of a mosquito is an in-fritesimal affair. Strange, indeed, that it should possess deadly power as a purveyor of epidemic poison. SHADOW OF DEATH. You might follow with strictest care

every rule laid down for remaining im-mune from the yellow plague. You may surround yourself with every known sanitary preventive-and to, through crack or crevice or keyhole comes a winged atom, and thereafter, for many anxious days and nights, the shadow of death hovers over you and yours.

The value of Dr. Lazear's sacrifice lies

The value of Dr. Lazear's sacrifice lies in the future measures to control the spread of the disease.

Dr. Walter Reed, of the United States army, is the man who gives to the world the verified information with regard to the spread of fever in Cuba. His observations slied new light upon the subject of yellow fever—light that will lead to a greater restriction of its ravages and, it is boned its eventual elimination from our oped, its eventual elimination from our

part, his account of the death of Dr. Lazear, is appended. It is the report, in part, which he made to Surgeon-General Sternberg, as found in the records of the

DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF twill be seen that X. Y. was bitten by four mosquitos, two of which had bitten severe (fata) cases of yellow fever twelve days previously; one of which had bitten a severe case (second day) sixteen days before, and one which had bitten a severe case eight days before. X. Y. began to experience a sense of dizziness and disinclination to work. This was just five days from the time of the mosquito inoculation; twenty-four hours later he was still dizzy and light-headed in extensions.

The President of Dartmouth College, Dr. William J. Tucker Declares that No Man Dare Ignore His Moral Obligations to Mankind.

Every conorable briness honorably conducted is a contributen to society. Other men are the richt for the honest, enterprising trader i a community. Otherprising tracer if a communaty. Other men's homes are he safer for the presence of the skillif doctor. I do not know why we should limit the public service to office holdif, or think of an office as a trust beynd any legitimate and necessary business The distinction is harmful. It is no true. Lawyer, editor, doctor, teache minister, merchant, producer, all these hen touch me and myeighbors, sensitive and permanently. I producer, all these len touch me and my neighbors, sensitive and permanently. I am concerned in he quality of their work, its intellectur and its moral quality. Sharp practice of pidicine, insincere or uninspiring preachs, sensational journalism, unbusnessice business of any kind, these things heapen the life of a community. They take it poor and mean. They affect the vales as directly as taxation or the tarl. I would as soon live under a badgovernment as in a community where te professions and bus-

ation or the tarl. I would as soon live under a bargovernment as in a community where the professions and business had gone of into the hands of weak or scheminghen. All of which goes to show how muchof a man's time, invention, enthusias and conscience his own work may abirb in the interest of others. All privatibusiness rightly conducted is public style. Let no man be diverted from the pecessary attention to his own business y any demands from without. In the liguage of political authority, that is paimount.

In the distribution of personal power allowance must b made for some kind of personal identication with those things which are if recognized value in society. I use the erms identification because it is at one broad and decisive. It does not present definite method or form; it does assue a very definite attitude or support Any one who has occasion to analyze society is constantly reminded of the utairness in the distribution of social burdens. Social burdens are carried upon he shoulders of the willing, not altogeter upon the shoulders of the able. A hyry considerable minority withdraws tasif, either through thoughtlessness or ellishness.

THE IAULTS. thoughtlessness or cliishness. THE TAULTS.

THE FAULTS.

A young man is on to make two mistakes in his estimate of organized society. His first mistake in underestimating the value of the conventional, the institutional, Institutions acquire faults like men, but they are the faults of greatness, not o' littleress. Before anything can become an institution it must have attained to great dimessions, reaching, as Milton says of the state, into "the stature of an honest man." Institutions may fail in some presen emergency, but they stand for the best which men have thought or done or sufered. They are rich in the wealth of jumanity. They are as generous as they are wealthy. are as generous as they are wealthy. The man who fails to hope, to reverence institutions, fails because he lacks the historic sense, imaginating and insight. A second matake is in underestimating the need of support on the part of institutions. As they were uilt up by ef-fort and struggle and sacifice, they must be maintained through he use of the human, the personal. And those who are

I wish that I could make plain the welcome which awaits every well-quali-fied young man who projoses to identify himself with the institutions of any community, be it in city or country. It is not simply me more worker. It is the incoming of a fresh, invigrating presence. As in a political body, ledget in it may be by traditions, let a strong, courageous earnest man speak out, and men may lis-ten all the more eagerly if they have to

Usually those who have the most to contribute to it. It is at no time a matter of mere numbers. Even when the mob is in power the average man on the outside counts for more than the average man on the inside, except as the latter is more capable of being welded into the mass through some strong leader. As Carlyle says: "It is the knowing ones who rule." That is the long fact. The essential thing is to see that it is not the merely cunning and crafty ones who rule. This can be prevented by making public opin-

which belongs to it.

SUFFICIENT FACTORS.

The three sufficient factors in public opinion are intelligence, sympathy and courage. The proportion in which these are needed depends of course upon the subject on which opinion is to be exercised, but it is seidom, if ever, that any one can be left out—intelligence to discern and measure the question at issue, sympathy to interpret and represent the interests of those concerned in it, and courage to uphold the idea or principle which may be involved. Never commit the error of supposing that courage is nourished and grows strong on anything lower than an idea or principle. Men do not fight for high things until they idealize tnem. They relate them to rights, justice and freedom, then they do battle

ize them. They relate them to rights, justice and freedom, then they do battle for them. Hampden did not flight against the royal tax, he fought for liberty.

I do not know at what point educated men are most likely to fall in their contribution to publife opinion, but I doubt not that some of them fail at the point of intelligence. A great scholar may be grossly ignorant of current afairs, or his opinions may be so immature as to be utterly impracticable. You can do nothing, say opinions may be so immature as to be utterly impracticable. You can do nothing, say
nothing, think nothing of any public value without current facts. With these in
possession and well considered you have
the right to express yourself in criticism,
or if need be in protest. I do not speak
of the expression of approval of public
measures, for it has come to be underthe
ht.
ding
into statisfied with approval and calls is not satisfied with approval and calls

> But there are times when opinions and words are insufficient, when the man who would meet his full obligation must act. The man whose opinions are deep enough to be convictions may, and probably will, have occasion to test them. There are disagreeable duties to be met in every community if one is really in earnest of the transgressor. But it is not to

THE INDIVIDUAL TO SOCIETY

maintaining them need constant rein-

ask his mane.
Our social obligations, certainy at first, do not make great demands upon us.
They to not ask for large lime or great

gifts of any sort. They ask for what I have called identification—the support that is of interest, sympathy and influfluence. And it is not wise to ignore their request. A young man cannot afford to leave a community long in doubt as to his position in plain vital matters. A too politic introduction of himself will certainly react upon him. He will not easily remove that first impression of moral motherence or of caicutation. One cannot begin too early to establish his repu-

incarlerence or of calcutation. One cannot begin too early to establish his reputation, to tell his fellow-men where he stands, to give them the data on which they may fix his social varie.

In the distribution of personal power I lay very great stress upon the value of personal opinion—opinion which has the worth of the man in it. Public opinion is in theory and in fact the ruling force in a democracy. Who make public opinion? Usually those who have the most to contribute to it. It is at no time a matter of canning and crarty ones win the. Incame to prevented by making public opinion more worthy of itself, by allowing nothing to be withdrawn or withheld, which belongs to it.

SUPFICIENT FACTORS.

for applause. But there are times when opinions and

disagreeable duties to be included a community, if one is really in earnest about the public good. It does not make them pleasant to say that they are in the interest of reform. The way of the reformer may be about as hard as the way of the transgressor, But it is not to be shunned if it opens naturally out of one's carly path. It has been said that one condition of assuming responsibility is the capacity to bear suffering and to indict suffering. Opinions which mean anything may become costly. They may reach into those values which are usually expressed in terms of conscience.

ON BISHOP POTTER

Has Been Cut Down.

Liss Helen Gould-Some Advice From Actor William H.

Crane.

BY CHOLLIE KNICKERBOCKER, (opyright-All Rights Reserved.) New YORK, December 29.-The insurand companies of the world have absorefused to take any further risks on he crowned heads of Europe since the sudden death of King Humbert. was to have been expected, for past prience has shown that when a mon

exprience has shown that when a monard got tired of ruling he insured his life lavishly and exposed himself to the kin-killers. They did the rest—saving his the embarrassment of suicide. They gave him the glory of martyrdom instead. The attempt on the Czar's life by poison was not calculated to allay the panic in the board-rooms of the insurance companies. Attacks upon the rich, like this upon Uncle Russell Sage, gave the directors of several great corporations much food for subsequent thought, and they have seriously contemplated a spethey have seriously contemplated a specificate for risks on the lives of millionards! The introduction of the The introduction of the naphtha ach and the gasoline automobile has

increased the hazard on the rich. Pretty soon a readjustment must take place. It is not generally understood by the gilded sportsmen who ride to the hounds that their insurance will be for feited if they are killed in taking a five-bar gate. They love danger, and forget that insurance directors do not share their enthusiasm. The "chapples" may

drink themselves to death, but let them beware of, their automobiles.

DOWN ON BISHOP POTTER. Half the young "chappies" and "chap-pisettes" in town are vowing social and

excuse, or pretense, of their grumpy, grouty eld fathers and uncles to put the check-books away out of sight, just at

we are in the habit of calling a palace. True or untrue, the Bishop's excertation of extravagant ostentation has caused an awful skrinkage of ready money in the "chappies" whose "governors" sit under the pulpit of the great Episcopal divine.

Miss Helen Gould is so constant a visitor to the Brooklyn navy-yard that she will soon know personally every officer in the service. The unmarried officers that happen to be at the yard from time to time look forward to her visits with the greatest interest. Can some one of them capture the greatest prize of all the Gould family? is the question. Why A young naval lieutenant recently won for his bride one of the Havemeyer girls, and with her three millions, at least. Helen Gould is worth twice that amount in Gould bonds and stocks, and as much more in her own person, for she

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FIELD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Mexico has 1,308 mines. Mexico has 112 cotton mills. Russia's pig iron output is steadily ncreasing.

New York has a Socialist Metal Trade. Council. Georgia sends thousands of peach-trees

to South Africa.

Mexico sold us \$700,000 worth of sissal Frass in September.
Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, favors mu-

nicipal ownership.
The engines of a first-class British man-of-war cost about 175,000 pounds.
It is said that Hawaii needs 30,000 men

for the cultivation of sugar.

Laborers' Union 1 of Brooklyn reports that all its employers are paying union The two Socialist parties in Massachus-etts at the recent election cast altogether 12:206 votes for President.

Prisoners in Morocco are compelled to pay the officers for their trouble in ar-resting them and escorting them to jail. William J. Bryan announces that he will do mechanical work on his paper.

The Commoner, and that he will join the Typographical Union.
A servant girls' union has been formed in Watertown, N. Y., on a basis of hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. and \$1 and \$5 per

week as wages.
At Berlin, Ontario, there was not a union man in the city a year ago, and now there are several flourishing unions with somewhat over 500 members.

Union labels to the extent of 2,000,000

Union labels to the extent of 2,00,000 were sent to San Francisco from the headquarters of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union of America last week.

The average daily compensation for the general efficers of the various rallways in the United States is \$7.47, while the average for the working employes.

the average for the working employes is \$1.50.

The biggest match factory in the world is the Vulcan match factory at Tidalhalm, Gweden. It employs over 1.20 men, and manufactures daily 900,000

boxes of matches.

one chemist writes to the Manchester Guardian that the simplest of all remedies is to follow an example set by Bavaria nearly 400 years ago. In 1516 an edict was issued forbidding the employment for the making of beer of any other materials than barley, hops, and water. That is the law in Rayaria to fay and it is is the law in Bavaria to-day, and it is enforced. The quality of Bavarian beer has also been improved through the operation of certain tax laws, under which the provided for the bavary to the terms of the control of the terms it is profitable for the brewer to use the best barley that is obtainable.

Application is to be made by officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company for a charter for the Pittsburg Coal Company Employers Association, the object being to inaugurate the co-operative idea prevalling in the Pennsylvania railroad and other large corporations. Any of the 25,000 miners of the combine will be per-mitted to purchase preferred stock on small monthly payments, and it is hoped by this plan to create a new loyalty and interest in the employe. The company will later develop the relief and insurance system in force in many corporations.

Rigid conomy is the mother of accumulation. One of the busier business men of this city, with offices in Broadway, never parchased a scratch-book in his life. and never wastes a fresh plece of paper on a memorandum or a column of figures. Every envelope that comes in his mail is sliced apart, back from front, and the front, or address side, is preserved for use. The inside forms a clean, smooth sheet 315x614 inches. One of the millionaires of Boston made his start by saving empty nall-kegs and selling them back to the nall-makers for 10 cents each in trade. His clerks were accustomed to kicking in the staves and burning them in the stove.-New York Press.

Twenty-one pearl-button workers, after a strike of six weeks' duration, have secured a State charter for the New York Co-Operative Pearl-Button Works The directors expect to begin manufacturing about January 15th. No one who is not a pearl-button maker will be permitted to hold shares in the enterprise. capital stock will be \$2.500, and each stock-holder is limited to five shares, at \$25 each. There have been few corporations

in that city composed exclusively of wage-workers. The Concord Co-Operative Printing Company was started in 1833 by thirty-five union printers, and it is still doing business. The Solidarity Co-Opera-tive Watch-Case Company, of Erooklyn, formed in 1887, was composed of journeymen watch-case makers and engravers.
With the withdrawal of the Steam-Fitters' Union from the Chicago Building-Trades' Council, to be followed by the Junior Steam-Fitters' and Hodestrees

and Building Laborers', the secession from the central organization inaugurated by the bricklayers in the summer will be almost complete, leaving the carpenters, stonecutters, plumbers, and two or three others to maintain the council, which, it is generally understood, they will not attempt to do. The steam-fitiers with their junior adjunct have been recognized as the most vigorous supporters the council had, and the final pulling away of the former adherents has left an indelible impression on those conversant with local labor affairs that the days of the council

Chicago union carpenters will not give up the Saturday half holiday during the winter months. The referendum vote, which is being taken, shows that the proposal to abolish the half holiday will be the state of the be defeated by a two-thirds

are almost numbered.

uted the negative results. The two positive choes were those of Dr. James Carroll and an individual whom I shall designate as N. Y. Dr. Carroll, acting assistant surgeon of the United Stales army, a member of this board, was bitten at 2 P. M. on August 27th, 180, by Culex fasciatus. This particular mesquito had bitten a severe case of yellow fever on the second day of the disease tweive days before; a mild case of yellow fever on the first day of

ELEVEN EXPERIMENTS.

of the disease tweive days before; a mind case of yellow fever on the first day of the attack, six days preceding; a severe case of yellow fever on the second day of the attack four days before, and a mild case of yellow fever on the second day of the attack two days before inocu-

day of the arrace lation.

FELT TIRED.

Dr. Carrell remained well until the afternoon of the 29th, when he states that he felt tired and for this reason, when on a visit to las Animas Hospital the same afternoon some time between 4 and 6 P. M., after visiting a few patients, he left the wards and waited out; de on the porch, while his companions remained in the wards.

August 30th, during the afternoon, al-

August 20th, during the afternoon, although not feeling well, Dr. Carroll visited La Playa, about one and a half miles from Columbia Barracks, and took a sea bath August 21st, in the forenoon, Dr. Car-

August 21st, in the forenoon, Dr. Carroll realized that he was sick and that he had fever, although he refrained from taking this temperature, but did visit the laboratory, distant about 140 yards, for the purpose of examing his blood for the malarial parasite. The examination was negative. During the afternoon he was compelled to take to his bed. At 7 P. M. his temperature was 102 degrees Fahrenheit. He had no headade nor backache, only a sense of great lassitude. His eyes were injected and his face suffused. September 1st, at 7 A. M., his tempera-September 1st, at 7 A. M., his temperature was 100 degrees. His blood was again carefully examined by Dr. Lazear, with negative result. At 11 A. M. his tempera-

The case having been diagnosed as one of yellow fever, Dr. Carroll was at noon removed to the yellow fever wards. At 9 P. M. his temperature was 102.8 degrees, pulse 90; at 12 o'clock tils midnight temperature was 104 pulse 96. perature was 103.4. puise, 84.

On September 24, at 3 A. M., his tem-

By WALTER REED, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army. perature was 103.6 degrees; pulse, SO. The

case of yellow fever (second day) twelve days before; and to two mild cases (sec-ond day) four and ten days previously; also, by a third mosquito that had bitten a fatal case of yellow fever (second day) twelve days before; a severe case (first day) two days before, and three mild cases (first, second and third day) four, six and ten days before; finally by a fourth mosquito that had bitten three severe cases of yellow fever (all on first day we, four and eight days previously, and



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when you can buy direct from the factory and save one-third of the

WANUFACTURERS FITZ LEE CELEBRATED Cooking Stove.

perature was 163.6 degrees; pulse, 80. The subsequent history of the case was one of severe yellow fever. Jaundice appeared on September 3d.

Case second was that of X. Y., aged 24, white, American, a resident of the military reservation of Columbia barracks; was bitten during the forenoon of August 31st, 1900, by the same mosquito that had bitten Dr. Carroll four days before, and which in the meantime had bitten a mild case of yellow fever (first day).

a mild case of yellow fever (first day), two days before being applied to X. Y. X. Y. was also bitten by a second mos-quito that had been applied to a fatal

ENORMOUS PRICES your cooking stove or range,

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When you find the people yelling
And a-going it like mad,
When a chorus wild is telling
Of some transitory fad.
You are forced to the conclusion—
Let's accept the truth with grace—
That this world with its confusion
Is a very funny place. Is a very funny place. When I see the stars that sprinkle
Radiance o'er the distant sky.
When they gayly dance and twinkle
As they strive to catch your eye,
Is seems that they are chaffing
In an ecstasy of mirth.
Very possibly they're laughing
At this funny little earth.

At this funny little earth.
-Washington Star. Not the Bass Viol; Man's Fault, A capital story relating to good old times is still told in the Fen district of the

castern counties. As is well known by many, and even now remembered by some, a bass violin was often procured to help the choirs in parish churches. One lovely Sunday morning in the sum-One lovely Sunday morning in the summer, while the parson was droning out his drowsy discourse, and had about reached the middle, a big bull managed to escape from his pasture and marched majestically down the road, bellowing defiantly as he came: The parson, who was somewhat deaf, heard the bull bellow, but, mistaking the origin of the sound, gravely glanced toward the singers' seats and said, in tones of reproof:

"I would thank the m sicians not to tune up during service time—it annoys

Very soon, however, the beligerent bull gave another bellow, and then the aggrieved parson became desperately indignant.—Cassell's Magazine. In a Hurry.

tune up during service time-it annoys me very much."

As may well be imagined, the choir

looked greatly surprised, but said nothing

"How d'ye do?" said the busy man.
"Will you marry me?"
"O-er," she gasped. "This is so sudden: I must have time to think. I—"
"Say, don't keep me waiting too long or I won't have money enough left to buy the ring. I came in an autocab and they charge by the minute, you know."-

CHAPPIES DOWN

Blane Him Because Their Pin-Money

CHRISTENING A RICH BABY.

Young Naval Officers Trying to Marry

pisettes in town are vowing social and every other kind of vengeance against poor Bishop Potter. And why, think you? Simply this—that his recent tirade against extravagance, as the vice and crime of the age, has been made the average or prefuse. of their Frumpy.

check-books away out of sight, Just at the very time when the demands of the holiday season are most pressing and grand opera in full blast.

One "chappie" that I know goes so far as to say that the Bishop was inspired to make the assault by a foxy old gentleman whose wife and daughters are dissatisfied with the old-fashioned mansion in which they have lived for a generation, and want to substitute for it what we are in the habit of calling a palace. TRYING (TO MARRY MISS GOULD.